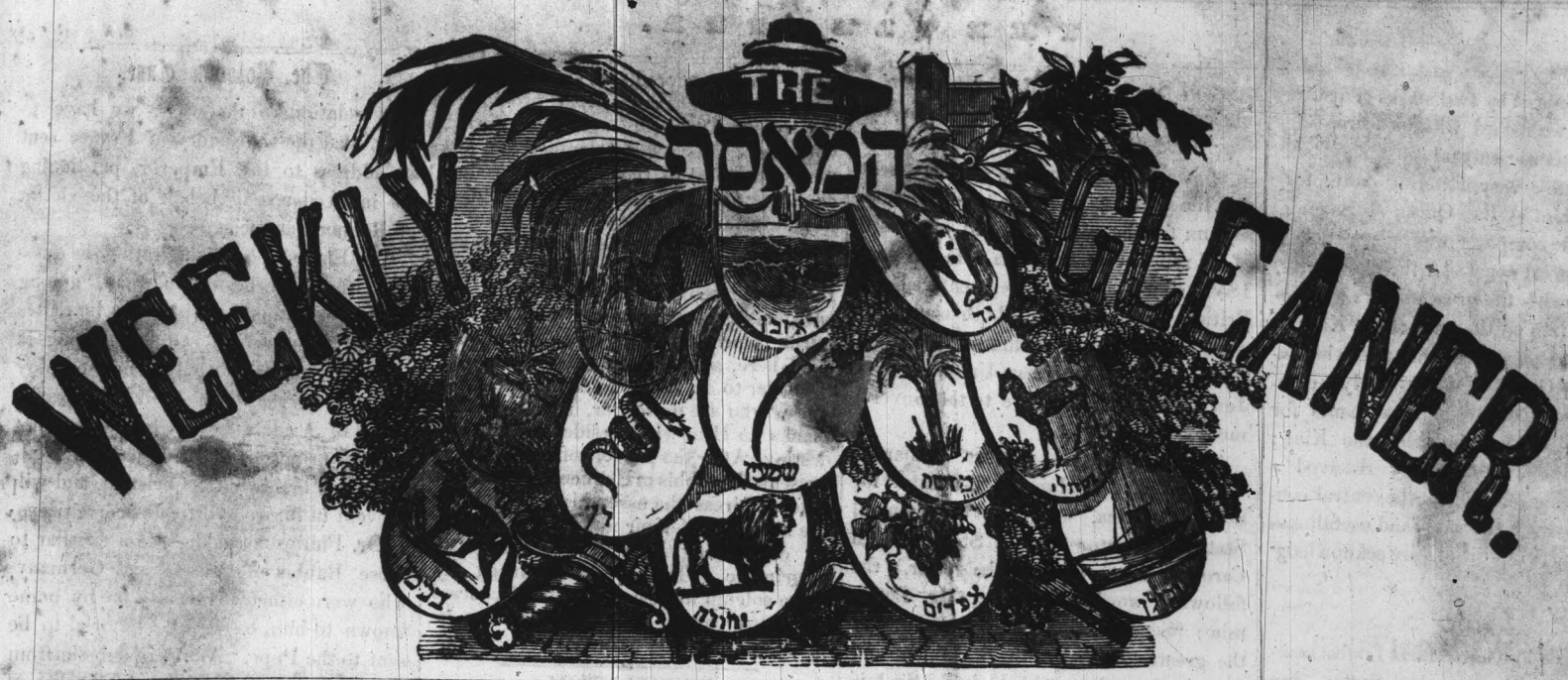

VOLUME II. SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 5619. (1858.) NUMBER 41.

The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS SCHMAN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

TERMS.

For One Year—Payable in Advance	$5 00
For Six Months	3 00
For Three Months	1 50
For the Eastern States, Utah and Europe	3 00
Single Copies	12½c

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the following rates:—

One Square of Ten Lines, One Month	$4 00
Every Additional Square	2 00

Double the Above Rates for Three Months.

☞ All communications to be addressed to "EDITOR OF THE GLEANER."

Poetry.

From Merry's Museum.

WHAT SAITH THE FOUNTAIN.

What saith the fountain,
Hid in the glade,
Where the tall mountain
Throweth its shade?

"Deep in my waters, reflected serene.
All the soft beauty of heeven is seen;
Thus let thy bosom, from wild passions free,
Ever the mirror of purity be."

What saith the streamlet,
Flowing so bright,
Clear as a beamlet,
Of silvery light?

"Morning and evening still floating along,
Upward forever ascendeth my song;
Be thou contented, what'er may befal,
Cheerful in knowing that God is o'er all."

What saith the river,
Majestic in flow,
Moving forever
Calmly and slow?

"Over my surface the great vessels glide,
Ocean-ward borne by my strong heaving tide;
Toil on, my brother, life vanisheth fast,
Labor unwearied, rest cometh at last."

What saith the ocean,
Boundless as night,
Ceaseless in motion,
Resistless in might?

"Fountain to streamlet, streamlet to river,
All in my bosom commingle forever;
Morning to noontide, noontide to night,
Soon will eternity veil thee from sight."

Fashionable Glossary.

The meaning of several words in common use having undergone an entire change within the last ten yea s, the following glossary is submitted for general adoption.

Age.—An infirmity which nobody owns.

Buying.—Ordering goods without purpose of payment.

Bore.—Anything one does not like:—any person who speaks of religion.

Conscience.—Something to swear by.

Common sense.—A vulgar quality.

Courage.—Fear of man.

Cowardice.—Fear of God.

Charity.—A gold ticket to the opera, or any other fashionable performance.

Chariot.—A vehicle for one's servants; the dicky being a seat for ladies, the coach box for gentlemen.

Debt.—A necessary evil.

Duty.—Doing as others do.

Drunk.—Happy.

Dressed.—half naked.

Death.—A very disagreeable thing—not to be mentioned.

Day—Night; or strictly speaking, from one, P. M. to four A. M.

Enthusiasm—Religion in earnest.

Economy—*(Obsolete.)*

Fortune—The *summum bonum.*

Friend—Meaning not known.

Fashion—The *ne plus ultra* of excellence.

Husband—A person *employed* to pay one' debts.

Honesty—quite in disuse.

Honor—Standing fire well.

Hospitality—*(Obsolete.)*

Home—Everybody's house but your own; to be in every place but our house.

"At home"—The *domestic* amusement of receiving three hundred people in a small room, to yawn at one another.

"Not at home"—Sitting quietly in your own parlor, learning the last new song.

Love—Meaning not known, now that the ossification of the heart has become a common disease; the word to be found in novels.

Modest.—Two young ladies gossipping on one side of the side walk, and two others on the other, thereby obstructing the passage for man and the thorougfare for beast.

Music—Execution.

Matrimony—A bargain, or a speculation.

Morality—A troublesome interruption to pleasure.

Nonsense—Polite conversation.

New—Delightful.

Old—Insufferable.

Prudence—Parsimony.

Prodigality—Generosity.

Popularity—Vulgarity.

Piety—Hypocrisy.

Quiz—Any innofensive person out of your own circle.

Religion—Occupying a seat in a gentleman's chapel.

Style—Splendid extravagance.

Spirit—Contempt of decorum and modesty.

Truth—Meaning uncertain.

Time—Only regarded in music.

Vice—Only applied to men-servants and horses.

Wicked—Irresistibly agreeable

Writing Epitaphs—For knaves to write such lies about the dead, as to make the living shrug their shoulders in pity, and the dead, when they shall rise, not believe that *they* could have been buried under the stone.

Distinctions and Decorations.

It seems that the merit of our distinguished men is more and more acknowledged and appreciated by the nation round us. In casting a glance upon Europe (and the United States), we see in the North and the South, the East and the West, indubitable marks of distinction conferred upon them by the souvereigns and learned bodies of the nation among whom they live. Were we to give space to all such marks of distinction conferred on them, since but a year or two, we could fill several columns. A collection would be interesting, but from want of time, we merely give some idea to our readers, of such instances which came to our hand, without long search among our exchanges.

Austria.

A young Israelite, whose distinction as Mathematician and Astronomer were duly appreciated by the Academy of Vienna by admitting his articles into their Memoirs, was lately elected director of the Imperial Observatory now to be built.—*Zeiting d Judentum.*

Mr. Herman Hirschfeld, a merchant of this city received of the emperor of Austria the great cross of merit of the order of the iron crown.

A correspondent from Halberstadt, (Prussia,) to the editor of the Jewish Chronicle states: The director of the engineers who were engaged on the transatlantic telegraph is a co-religionist. His name is Herr Steinert, and he is a son of the steward of the estates belonging to Baron Joel Hirsch, of Wurzburg."

France.

The Emperor has created Dr. Munk, (the learned author of many literary works of great merit, and late translator of the Morah Neboochim into French,) member of the Legion of Honor. Dr. M. was at same time, elected member of the Central Consistory,

NANCY.—The President of the consistory of Nancy, M. Levylner, has been promoted to the degree of Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Frank, Director of a Jewish Institute, and Secretary of the consistory of Lyon, has received a diploma as licenciate of Mathematical Sciences.—*Le Lilun, Aug.* 1858.

PARIS.—M. Oppert, a learned German Israelire, has been named a Knight of the Order of the Legion ofHonor.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

Holland.

By a rescript of May 20, his Majesty, the King of Holland has accepted the resignation of Mr. L. W. Meseritz, hitherto General Inspector of the States-treasury.

His majesty acknowledges in flattering tering terms the long and important services rendered by Mr. M. to the State, as also his right to a pension from the same.—*Arch isrde Fr.*

AMSTERDAM.—At the recent anniversary of the defense of the citadel in 1832, the Hebrew soidiers quartered in the city, were invited. A separate table was spread for them, and the dishes prepared according to the Jewish laws. Very long have Israelites dwelt there, and they are loved now. The Hebrew German congregation of this city was founded in the year 1836. The still older Sephardic congregation is so wealthy, that it has an annual income of 2,000,000 florins. There are Hebrew members of the city council, judges, high officers, and even ministers and members of the legislature. Of the six police commissioners in Amsterdam, two are Israelites. In consideration of the Israelites, the courts do not sit on Saturday.

AMSTERDAM—Mr. A Berlyn, chef d'orchestre, composer of sacred music, whose compositions for the synagogue we sometime ago had occasion to notice, has

just been honored by two marks of distinction, which we record with pleasure.

The first is a richly-adorned snuffbox together with a very flattering note, forwarded to him by the Queen of Saxony, to whom the composer was permitted to dedicate a great sonata for the piano-forte.

The second is the great silver medal awarded to him on the part of the King of Holland, which bears the following inscription—"Given to Mr. A Berlyn, composer of the work 'religious Chants for the Israelitish worship,' by the King; 1858." He simultaneously received a very flattering letter from the central consistory, in which the value and usefullness of his sacred compositions are acknowledged.—*Messenger.*

Italy.

The Grand dutchess Maria Louisa, sovereign of the Parmanesian States, has created the banker Amadio Levy, of Reggio, Knight of the first class of the "Ludwig Order of Merit," with all the privileges and honors appertaining to it. This honor was conferred on him as the diploma states, "as a mark of distinction for the important services which he with great devotion, honor and disiterestedness has rendered to the former and the present government, for his discernment, conscientiousness and magnanimity.—*Indentum.*

Mecklenburg.

M. Aug. Wolff, son of the well known Homeopathic physician, counsellor Wolff, has been nominated by the Duke of Mecklenburg, Consul. — *Zeiting des Judenthums*, Aug. 1858.

Russia.

St. Petersburg tells, that five Hebrew physicians have been decorated with the order of Stanislaus, third degree, "for the example of unselfishness exhibited, by leaving their private practice and serving in the military hospitals during the last war, and there attending on cases of highly contageous diseases."

His imperial majesty, the Emperor of Russia, has conferred to Mr. Ephraim Efrussi, a merchant of Odessa, the Swedish Norwegian Consullate. Mr. E. is a son of the known banker Efrussi, of Odessa and Vienna.

Sardinia.

Signor A. F. Arbon has been re-appointed minister of foreign affairs in the Sardinian Cabinet.

Spain.

Mr. Weiswelte, agent of the house of Rothchild at Madrid, has been decorated by the Order of "Isabelle the Catholic.—*Judenthum.*

Turkey.

Dr. Spitzer represents the Sultan at the court of Sardinia. This honor was conferred upon him by the Sultan in reward of distinguished merit and services rendered.

United States.

A correspondent to the *Zeiting des Judenthums* from New York, writes Sept. 3d, as follows :

"Yesterday, the President of the United States nominated Senator Judah Benamin, an Israelite, Ambassador to the court of Spain—Madrid. Is there not a finger of God in this matter? In the year 1492, Spain expelled all the Jews from her country, and the next day sent out the greatest navigator to explore an asylum for the persecuted and oppressed of all religions and nations. In the year 1858, shortly after a Jew entered the British Parliament and both continents were united by the submarine thread of lightning, the American Union sends a Jew as her representative te the Government of Spain."*

"Another word about Mr. Benjamin. Last spring, Mr. Hammond, Senator for South Carolina, wrote to the General State Procurator of that State, (South Carolina, I was showed the letter,) the following words concerning Mr. Benjamin : "Senator Benjamin is iudisputably the greatest Jurisconsult, Statesman and Orator of our honorable body." Such is the opinion of a colleague of a Jew, who is himself one of the most distinguished men of the State.

Will Spain protest against the choice, and refuse accepting the man of the choice of the President?

*Here we omit a sentence in the text, which the correspondent cannot be excused uttering, were it even under the influence of a joyous feeling, and from over haste. Want of reverence toward the divine majesty, shows a want of culture of our higher faculties, and is a sin, leading to profanity and its consequences. Our American familiarity between man and man is offensive enough, and leads to want of mutual regard ; for the popular proverb is true, "Familiarity breeds contempt." But the irreverent language in speaking of that Spirit whose sublimest worship than can be paid to him is silence—ought to be severely castigated. We regret to be obliged for instruction's sake, to give the sentence, as it is quite familiar among a certain class of people ; the words are : "The old God of Israel is not dead yet."—Ed. Gleaner.

Frankfort o. t. M.—The Senate has finally pronounced the full emancibation of the Israelites of this free (???) city and district. It took them a good while, before they came to the sober conviction, that the people who brought the commerce to Frankfort, and maintain it there, the people who gave them a Kreize nach, Jost, Hess, Boerne, Zirndorfer and many other *lumina* should enjoy equal rights with those who worship the sage of Nazareth. Still they came at last.——*Israelite.*

Dr. Spitzer, the ambassador of Turkey to Naples received the grand cross of the Francis Joseph order. An Jsraelite with a grand cross is a curiosity in history.

Jewish Intelligence.

Christian v. Mamometan Tolerance. —In strong contrast to the conduct of the heads of the Roman Catholic religion, in the late case of abducting the Jewish boy, is the following behavior of some Turkish authorities :—A young Turk, says the "Zeit" of Berlin, lately carried off a Catholic girl rom Stolacz, and afterwards brought her to Monastir, with the intention of marrying her as soon as she should have embraced Islamism. The girl did declare her readiness to do so, but the Turkish Governor, Vassif-Pasha, exacted that all the prescriptions in such cases should be fully executed, and that the girl should reside for three days in a Christian house, where her relations and the Catholic priests might have free access to her. After this delay, during which the young girl expressed her repentance for the resolution she had taken, Vassif-Pasha ordered that she should be restored to her family, and prohibited the young Turk from again interfering with her. This act of tolerance and justice on the part of the Pasha has produced a favorable impression in the country.

Haguenan, Alsace.—Every year on the day preceding the month Ellul a most touching ceremony takes place on the Jewish cemetery of Haugenan. All surrounding congregations, which have no burial places of their own, inter their dead here, assemble on that solemn day in order to do honor to the memory of those who are no longer, and to render thanks to Him who presides over man's destiny. After the prayers offered by those present, the rabbis of Haguenan and Schirn hofer address the assembly, captivating the attention of their numerous audience by expounding the motive of this pious pilgrimage. The effects produced by these solemn meetings and the discourses delivered on the occasion are said to be of a most edifying nature.

PROSELYTISM.

How far the desire of Proselytism may be carried, will appear from the following curious document, lately discovered and published, written by the cure of Pontverre, as a recommendation of the young J. J. Rosseau to Mme. de Warens : "Madame—I send you J. J. Rousseau, of Geneva, a young man who has deserted his country ; he appears to me of a happy disposition. It is God again who calls him to Annecy. Try to encourage him to embrace Catholicism ; it is a triumph when conversions can be made. You will see as well as I that for this great work, to which I think him rather disposed, you must try to fix him at Annecy, for fear he should elsewhere receive any bad instructions. Take care to intercept all letters that may be written to him from his country, because, believing himselt to be forsaken, he will abjure the sooner, I place all in the hands of Almighty God, and in yours, which I kiss. Your very humble servant, De Pontverre."—*Jewish Chronicle.*

France.—The "Beacon" gives specimens of the religious literature which the clergy endeavor to spread among the common people. They are mostly tracts circulated by ladies. "One of these," says the French correspondent of the paper just named, "given me by a nun last week, contains the edifying story of a crucifix once belonging to Nicodemus (!!) having been insulted by Jews until blood and water suddenly spouting from it; sprinkled the synagogue, cured all their sick, and converted the congregation! Thus are infidels made, where men are thoughtless, or where they cannot meet with truth in its purity."

Vienna.—The "D. A. Z." denies the truth of the report that the decree forbidding the Jews the purchase of real property, originated with the clergy, which is said to have persuaded the government into this measure in the expectation that the sudden withdrawal of so great a privilege would be attended by numerous conversions of Jews to Christianity. If this was the origin of this iniquitous decree, the clergy have been sadly disappointed. The consequences however, have been very injurious for the proprietors of land, for their estates sank in price. A decree rescinding this impolitic restriction is said to lie before the emperor ready for his signature.

Paris. — The "Univers Israelites" enumerates several co-religionists who have been decorated by the Sultan with the order of the Medidje.—*Messenger.*

Algiers.—M. Mark Gougenheim has left in his will 20,000 fr., to be distributed among the poor of Algiers—Jews, Christians, and Mohametans.—*Messenger.*

The Bologna Case.

In relation to this case, we have to state, that the Consistory of France sent an address to the Emperor, petitioning his intercedence in behalf of the victim of Roman Fanaticism.

The English press is agitating the question : the "Manchester Guardian," among other propositions, advises that Israelites should in future (of course meaning in Catholic countries only) not employ Christian servants, which, like the prohibition of Austria, by which Jews are not allowed to possess real estate, will result in serious losses to the Christian, and will prevent in future evil to Jewish citizens.

Dr. Philipsohn addressed a circular to those Rabbis of Prussia and Germany, who were either personally or by name known to him, to sign a memorial to be sent to the Pope. We here subjoin from the "Zeiting des Judenthums" the list of names of those Rabbis who have signed the same :

R. Dr. Mayer of Stuttgart ; Bodenheimer, chief Rabbi of Crefeld; Auerbach chief Rabbi of Bonn ; Dr. Wormser, chief Rabbi of Hadamar ; J. Kahn chief Rabbi of Trier ; M Lebrecht, do: of Mederwerren ; L Seligman, chief Rabbi of Kaiserslautern ; Dr. Heilbut, do, of Geestemuende; Landsberg, do. of Hildesheim ; Dr. Adler, do. of Cassel ; Goldman of Eschwege ; D S Mayer of Hechingen ; Dr. Landsberg of Posen ; Landsberg of Nicolai ; Dr. J Hamburger of Newstadt (near Pinne) ; R H Lesser, of Prussian Stargardt ; Dr. Sobernheim, of Bingen ; L Schott, of Buhl ; S Brann, of Schneidemuehl ; Dr Jacobsohn, of Marienwerder ; Praeger, of Mannheim ; Dr Levy, R. of the Province of Upper Hesse, Dr. Dreyfuss, chief Rabbi of Walldorf; Dr. Schwarz, of Cologne ; Ben. Jsrael of Coblenz ; Dr. L Lazarus, of Prezclau; Kuttner, of Schwedt on the Oder; Dr Joel, of Schwersenz ; Dr. A Stein, of Danzig ; Dr. Meisel, of Stettin ; Dr. Herxheimer. of Bernburg ; Dr. Arnheim of Glogau ; S Feldblum, of Schmiegel ; Dr. A Cassel, of Schwerin, a the W. Dr A Wiener, of Oppeln ; Dr. Formstecher, of Offenbach on the Main ; Dr. Gustav Philipsohn, of Depau ; H Aub, of Munich ; Dr Klein, of Stolp ; Dr. J Aub, of Mayance ; Dr. Herzfeld, of Brunswick ; Dr. Philipsohn, of Magdeburg.

The memorial was drawn up by Dr Philipsohn of Mapdeburg, and forwarded the Pope. We anxiously look for a reply, as we think our learned colleagues to have given occasion for the record in the future history of the Church that, in 1859, forty-one Jewish Rabbis addressed his Holiness on a subject, on which, had these Divines been acquainted with Roman Cannon Law, they would have known that—if our humble opinion does not deceive us, and we shall not be sorry if it does ; for we will rather be wrong before we see the representatives of Israel to be accused of, to speak mildly, an oversight —that this mode of proceeding was not that which ought to have been adopted. as will appear from an article in these columns.

Weimar.—Dr. Leubuscher, who, on account of his religion, could obtain no professorship in Berlin, has received an appointment as professor and director of the medical ward at Jena.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

THE EMPORIUM

FOR

TOYS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC,

GENUINE ITALIAN STRINGS,

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

ALBERT KUNER,

SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,

167 Washington Street, San Francisco.

NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3

STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

CAMPHENE AND OIL!

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

—manufactured by—

A. C. DIETZ & CO-,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. O. DIETZ & CO.

Office and Store--132 Washington Strees, between Montgomery and Sansome;

FACTORY—NATOMA STREET, between First and Second,

San Francisco.

CAMPHENE.

Consumers and dealers in Camphene will find ours superior to any other offered in market. Those who have burned our Camphene can attest its superiority—leaving no sediment on the wick, and giving a pure white flame. Particular attention is paid in putting up packages for shipping with safety to any part of the country or mines; in packages from five to twenty gollons each.

LARD OIL.

Particular attention is paid in keeping a pure article of Lard Oil, for Machinery and Druggists' purposes. Families will find it a superior Oil for burning in French, Mechanical and Solar Lamps.

Also,—in lots to suit,

SPERM OIL, POLAR OIL, ELEPHANT OIL CHINA OIL, WINTER SOLAR OIL, LINSEED OIL, NEATSFOOT OIL, BURNING FLUID, 95 PER CENT ALCOHOL, SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

We guarantee all Sales. Geods shipped or delivered to any part of the city, free of charge.

Als on hand.—A fine assortment of Camphene, Burning Fluid and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chimneys and Wicking.

my21-3m

R. KRAMBACH,

Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CROCKERY,

Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware

Cutlery, Lamps, &c.

No. 140 Clay Street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff Street, ap9-3m

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

EPES ELLERY,

ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE

162 Wasington st., above Montgomery,

Offers for sale at low rates, Wholesale and Retail, a great variety of Books on every subject.

LAW AND MEDICAL;

Mechanical, Architectural;
Agricultural, Poetical and Gift Books;
Liberal, Spiritual;
Theological, Bibles, Hymn Books;
Prayer Books, School Books;
Music and Song Books.

RARE OLD BOOKS;

Periodical;
Miscellaneous Books, &c.;
Standard and Minor Drama;
Childrens' Books, &c.;

ENGRAVINGS FOR SCRAP BOOKS OR STUDIES.

Books bought and exchanged, or loaned. A large stock of Spiritual Books and Clairvoyant Medicines; FLOWER OF THE WEST for Fever and Ague. Cultery, Fancy Articles &c. Every one is invited to call and examine.

m

STEAMERS.

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s Line.

—TO—

PANAMA

Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall,

For New York and New Orleans.

DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.

The Splendid Steamship

GOLDEN AGE,

Capt. R. L. WHITING,.....Commander,

Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure,

NOVEMBER 20, at 9 o'clock, A. M., 1858.

—PUNCTUALLY—

☞ A choice of berths on the Atlantic steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,

Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

ap23-td

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

MARCH 1, 1858.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
Steamer ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. POOLE.
Steamer HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. T. CLARK.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Capt. E. CONKLIN.
Steamer URILDA, Capt. E. Z. CLARKE.
Steamer CORNELIA, Capt. E. CONCKLIN.

One or more of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street Wharf every day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.) for

SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,

Connecting with the Light Draft Steamers for MARYSVILLE, COLUSI and RED BLUFFS.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front Streets.

feb5-6m J. WHITNEY, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HELEN WINGATE.

[Succossor to Wingate and Massey,]

UNDERTAKER and GENERAL FURnisher, No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Rose wood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins.

Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies or shipment to the Atlantic States.

N B,—Charges moderate. HELLEN WINGATE,
161 Sacramento street, south side.

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER

IN

MARBLE

Grave Stones.

Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.

No. 166 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

TOMBSTONES, מצבת MONUMENTS.

REMOVAL.—Mr. James Hays removes these days to 166 California street, three doors east of Kearney. This being in the central part of the city, and near the place at which he kept before, he hopes his friends will easily find their way to his place. Orders for the city and country for inscriptions in English, French, Spanish, German and Hebrew, will be particularly attended to as heretofore. ☞ Remember, the new stand is 166 California street.

SACRAMENTO.

JOSEPH LORYEA,

Importer and Jobber in

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, & c.,

Chandeliers, Plated & Brittannia Ware, Looking-Glasses, &c., &c.,

No. 146 J street, between 5th and 6th streets,

SACRAMENTO.

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the City free of charge. ap23-m

LIQUORS, PROVISIO S, &c.

WORMSER BROTHERS,

Importers of and Dealers in

Wines and Liquors,

Southwest Corner California and Front-streets.

Orders from the country carefully and strictly attended to, and those who favor us may depend upon the quality sent invariably being such as ordered. feb26-3m

BARRY & PATTEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

161 and 118 Montgomery Street,

m6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PATTEN'S EXCHANGE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

Sansome Street, Next the American Theatre.

N. B. No adulteration. Call and judge for yourself.

feb12-G&V3m

KOSHER MEAT.

כשר

Y. ABRAHAM,

BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont

In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb27

D. WOLF,

Second-street, between Minnie and Mission.

Has always on hand a large and excellent assortment of

BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

Of a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who have heretofore honored him with their confidence.

Keeps constantly on hand—

Home-Cured Smoked and Salt Beef, Tongues, and Sausages, of all kinds.

N. B. Orders to any part of the city attended to with promptness. p16-3m

כשר "KOSHER" כשר

DANIEL HARRIS,

Winchester Market,

Kearny-street, between Pine and Bush,

..No. 88...

All kinds of MEATS—Fresh, Home Cured, Smoked and Salt Beef, Tongues, Sausages, &c.

Also—VEGETABLES in their season.

N. B. Orders to any part of the City FREELY attended to with promptness.

☞ Mr. JACOBSON is the SHOCHET. 1m-3m4

כשר KOCHER MEAT. כשר

Joseph Frankenheimer,

CORNER OF SANSOME, MARKET AND SUTTER STS.

HAS ALWAYS ON hand an assortment of KOSHER MEAT, fresh and smoked.

SMOKED TONGUES, BEEF and SAUSAGES, well cured and of excellent quality. Customers served dunctually at any part of the city. a6tf

שוחט *MR. B. SILVERBLAT,*

Is employed as Shochat by the following butchers:

YALE ABRAHAM. See adveriisement.
FRANKENHEIMER, do.
S. OCHS,
B. ADLER.

aug13tf

כשר COSHER BOARDING כשר

JOEL MINTZ has opened a Cosher Boarding house a No. 88 Commercial street, between Sansome and Battery. Gentlemen who wish to partake of a plain, healthy table, can be accommodated.

ISIDOR CHARLES,

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.

Shirt, Bonnet, Shoe, Notary, Jewelry, Wedding Cake AND

All Kinds of Fancy Boxes

MADE TO ORDER.

Keeps constantly on hand Boxes of every description.

No. 112 Sacramento street,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANDSOME STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. a6tf

ALEXANDER & LEVY,

Paper Box Manufacturers,

82 Sacramento Street, (Rooms Nos. 8 & 9.)

All kinds of BOXES made to order and punctually executed, at the lowest prices.

☞ Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of every description. jan 22-G&V 1m

BOARDNG HOUSES, &c.

To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic States

NICHOLAS HOTEL

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR expereince,) have fitted up this splendid building with especial regard to the comfort and convenience of both transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.

The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many Families, to whom it has become endeared as a **HOME**; consequently travellers stopping at this house are favored with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom found in a hotel.

The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The House is open at all hours,

A coach will always be in attendance to convey guests to and from the boats.

jan29-5m **REGENBURGER & STERN.**

Private Boarding.

122 Commercial Street.

The undersigned is prepared to accommodate her friends with suitable BOARDING AND LODGING.

N. B. Thankful for the patronage of the past she hopes, by her endeavors and attention to the comfort of her Boarders to merit a continuance for the future.

mar19-tf MRS. STODOLE.

Steckler's Exchange.

66 Sansome street, between California and Pine.

Private Boarding.

The Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, and renovated the same throughout. No pains will be spared to render this Establishment a complete home to those who will honor him with their patronage.

Mr. S. and Lady being well known, there is no need for comments as to the domestic comfort of the Boarders being invariably considered. 1y-feb 6

AUG. J. SAULMAN. F. L. LAUENSTEIN

SAULMANN'S

—{ COFFEE SALOON, }—

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

M. BERNHEIM,

(Late of Mercer & Bernheim)

Wholesale Confectioner,

—AND—

IMPORTER OF CONFECTIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

No. 104 CLAY STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery.

Informs his Customers and the Public at large, that he has opened this Establishment, where he has always on hand a large Stock of Stick Candies, Seeds and Almonds, Drops, Lumps, Mottoes, Lozenges, Gum Drops, Jujube Paste, French Bon Bons, and every variety of confectionery.—A thorough acquaintance with the business, by a practice of six years, renders him competent to guarantee his goods.

☞ Please call No. 104 Clay street, San Francisco. Orders for the country punctually attended to. j18-tf

FRIEDLANDER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

No. 90 California street.,

Fresh Goods received every Steamer.

aug 27tf

PAWN-BROKER.

A. MICHAEL & CO.,

148 WASHINGTON STREET, BETWEEN MONTGOMERY & SANSOME, up-stairs.

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

HAVING OPENED AN OFfice at the above place to accommodate those who wish to borrow Money or purchase unredeemed articles of JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOTHING, REVOLVERS, &c., would respectfully solicit the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco, assuring those who patronise this firm that they will be lenient as possible with all. oct15-1m.

The Weekly Gleaner.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1858, (5618.)

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B.,

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

Members of the Order are invited to attend.

M. B. ASHIM, President.

L. KAPLAN, Secretary

COLLECTIONS.—With No. 40, another month expired. Our collector will call next week.

Forced Baptisms—Appeal to the Pope.

I.

How to Judge of the Question in the Light of the Church.

In judging of the merit or demerit of any action, it is not so much the concrete act, the embodiment of our thought, as the soul of the act, the impelling motive which renders the act one of condemnation or commendation; a deed of praise or blame, as far as the actor is concerned.

In following the father of our race, in company with his son, to the summit of Moriah, with the intention of committing an act, at the thought of which, humanity must shudder, we do not see in Abraham the infanticide, but the Father of the Faithful, who is ready to offer the most precious gift of Heaven, to what he was impressed, was the will of Heaven. The cruelty that would have attended the act, is not only neutralized, but lost in popular admiration at the greatness of soul that was so ready to yield implicit obedience to the presumed command of duty at so great a price, as the sacrifice of the only beloved son; and we hold up the contemplated sacrifice of Isaac as an ideal of our obedience.

Secondly, in persuading a man to a deed or dissuading him from it, we must not consider the right or wrong, the importance or non-importance which *we* attach to the commission, but we have to ask for, and our success will depend on the idea which the person upon whom we wish to prevail, attaches to the deed or the omission. The pious and tender-souled Hannah is blessed with an only child; from the lineaments of her character, as sketched in the first book of the first of Samuel, she was certainly better prepared to give her boy Samuel a religious education, than the high-priest, who showed his impulsiveness by wounding so deeply the delicacy of a Hannah, Sam. 1, 14; and by his want of energy in training his own children. Still, Hannah—like millions of thoughtless men among us—thinks a lifeless and corrupt sanctuary can afford, what her pure heart could not supply, and she herself presents her child before Ely, separating herself from the tender infant whose life was bound up in hers. Who will accuse Hannah of cruelty on the ground of her tearing herself from her child, or who could conscientiously dissuade her, from what she thought a a sacred duty, without first convincing her that she was in error. If the latter could, for some reason or other, not have been done, however right the persuader might have been, he would have been (probably gently by a Hannah) repelled as a corrupting intruder. Hannah had made the vow that her child should be "given unto the Lord," 1 Sam. 1, 11, and however hard the task, however painful the duty, it has to done, and no ear could have been lent to dissuasion. These premises lead us to the question now agitating our coreligionists in Europe—thh Bologna abduction case.

II.

Our Indignation—The Appeal of the Rabbies—Position of the Church.

We hear the cry of indignation ascending to heaven, at the cruetly committed by the Church of Rome, in tearing a child from its parental roof, and forcing it into the church. We consider it an unpardonable act of cruelty and violence; we think it a most irreligious way of forcing men, outwardly to profess a religiou ssystem of which he has no knowledge, and in which he does not believe, and we hear forty Rabbies knocking at the door of the Palace of the successor of St. Peter, begging him to return the child to its parents and to Judaism; they address themselves to the Pope, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, that he shall take a member of his church (for as such the Church of Rome considers the child, as we shall show) and give it to the Rabbies to introduce it into the Synagogue, and turn the Christian into the Jew, the faithful, into a heretic child; the child of heaven into that of hell. In what position do our forty colleagues place themselves, and what idea will the Roman Catholic Church form of Rabbies, even of the nineteenth century? How humiliating is the failure, if his holiness declares that as to cruelty, there can be no cruelty in saving a soul from perdition and eternal torments (we speak here in the name of the church); as to the violence of forcing it into the church, no violence will be offered; the child will be instructed and persuaded, and it will believe; if it should not believe after all, the church has done her duty. As to the cruelty of separating a tender child from its parents, its people and associates, and bring it among a crowd of monks, nuns, Jesuits and priests, well this is all done to save its soul. Better says the Roman church, for the child to live separate from its parents in heaven, than in their company in the other place.

Abraham shows the example that, for religion's sake, the child has to be separated from its father; Hannah's case, though not so strikingly, teaches the same lesson. In both cases, those who acted for the separated parties, do not seem to have asked for assent; but knowing better what was good for them, they acted as their guardians and provided for them; and does not the church likewise teach that man has to be separated from friends and relations for conscience sake. "I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter-in-law against her in law;" Maehew, ix, 37. "If a man comes to me, and prefer me not to his father and his mother, and wife and children, and brethren and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple;" Luke, 14, 26.

And so the church cannot listen to our cry of cruelty; she has to obey the law.

Another question is, has the church, the Roman Catholic Church, the right or authority by her codes, to convert heretics, Jewish, Protestant and Pagan, by force. Can she make converts against their will? To this we now will try to give a reply.

III.

Authority of the Church to make Conversions by Force.

This is an important question; if the Church of Rome sanctions or even commands forcible baptism, it is time that measures be taken by her to correct the errors of former ages; for to the honor of Christianity, we will show, that such acts are opposed to the principles of Jesus of Nazareth, though the Church of Rome, from the case before us, has not yet correctedthe errors of Synods and Decretals. For who is it thrt claimed the child as belonging to the church? Was not it no less an awful tribunal than the Inquisition, a name whose very mention, thrills through the frame of millions of Christians and Jews, who have some idea what the word Inquisition means. Again, is this the first case? Have not children in every age been torn by the Church from the bleeding hearts of their mothers, and the house of their fathers, and have not numerous abduction cases happened in our days? and even since the Bologna case has been brought before the tribunal of public opinion, worse than baptising a child has been attempted. Can we for one moment expect that the inquisition, under the eye of the Pope, act from mere caprice, without authorization from the church? Indeed not; the inquisition act on the authority of the church, and many were the cases of abduction in the papal dominions of late. But Israel, as the Prophet portrayed the melancholy picture more than two thousand years ago, "had to bear as a sheep devoted to slaughter, and a lamb before her shearer—he hath to be dumb; he dare not open his mouth; Isaiah, l, iii. Yes, the inquisition has acted this tragedy of late years over many a time, as we see from our papers, and the protest of the twenty-one congregations of Sardinia; but though these cases were known, our people were afraid to raise their voice in couplaint even. Those who are acquainted with the history of the Inquisition know, that the people and nobles, and at times, even the Pope himself, † stand in awe, of the most awful of tribunals. It is known that the husband dare not complain, when robbed of his wife, on account of her charms; nor the wife, when her husband is torn from her side, on account of his wealth; the child dare not bemoan the loss of its parent, nor the parent the ruin of his innocent child. They dare not make inquiry as to fate of the victim that the "wild beast" has got between its teeth.‡ This was the reason that but now and then, cases of abduction transpired. But, as the protest of the twenty-one congregations says, times have changed. The French colors wave in sight of the blood-stained walls of the Holy Office. Europe resounds of the glory of Israel; liberty was of late allowed to perch over one portion of languid Italy Sardinia, by her generous ruler, was declared a free country, and it was through that land that the sufferers of Sodom send their wailings through the nations of Europe; it is Israel of Sardinia, and not of Rome, that dare plead the cause of oppressed.

The Jews of Rome dare not act at all, nor even open their mouth. Now, as the Inquisition has repeatedly perpetrated such acts, and no power interfered, it must be evident that they acted on authority, on some law. The question is now, is this a secular law of the Papal territory, or is the act justified or the reclamation of the baptised party confirmed by the Church? In the former case, the power or body that enacted the law, has the power to abrogate it; but if the action is the result of a Canon of the Church, how can the Pope, as the executive of these Cannons, or the Inquisition as the arm of the Church, cancel Canons sanctioned by the Catholic Church, and rendered sacred by age and give up one of her members at the request of forty German Rabbies? We know but little of the Canons of the Church, but so much we know, that the Church considers baptism made in cases of necessity legal, if even made by laymen and even women.

The baptism of the child in question, was a case of necessity; for some authorities contend, that all those who die without baptism, even infants, are absolutely damned, and deprived of both natural and celestial blessedness; according to this belief the baptism was a case of utmost necessity; the child dangerously ill, it stood at the gates of the Evil Place, and the Christian nurse had to snatch it from eternal ruin.

*The numerous cases of abduction, as also other acts of *criminal* intolerance exercised lately by certain parties, not in Bologna only, but in other cities of southern Europe, for which we find no space in this issue, which, from their unnatural atrocity will astonish the reader, impose upon us the task to discuss this question at large. Our object is to show the danger for Jew or Christian blindly to follow the dictates of ages, which mankind ought to congrarulate themselves to have gone by. The hatred of the creeds in the middle ages was risen to a perfect mania. With savage eye, the members of one creed looked at those of another, ready to devour those who differed, whenever they had the power. It was the barbarism of the age and the ignorance of the religionist. The fault was not in Christianity or Judaism; the sin lay in man. But woe unto the people where old bloody codes are made the bane of modern times. Such religious madness, is communicated sympathetically, as is light and the desire of knowledge, and by what we have to lay before our readers, it will be seen, that wore than baptism has been tried against heretics in the land which once Roman tolerance, and civilization graced. It is not Rabbies before the Pope that can produce a change; it is the civilized world through the press, or again, as in 1809, the French army, that can put a stop to the inquisitorial abomination.

†Pape Clement XIV, for his Bull against the Jesuits, was poisoned by them, during the celebration of Mass.

‡We intend giving a sketch of the Spanish Inqusition for the information of those who know but little about that court. We shall feel obliged if any of our readers would send us a communication on the subject, as we have too little time even to excerpt.

(*To be Continued.*)

CONSTANTINOPLE.—According to the Turkish Almanac, there are in Constantinople and its suburbs, 44 Hebrew schools, with 2552 pupils, and 3 carait schools with 100 scholars.—*Zeiting d Judenthum.*

This is a mistatement; among 80,000 Jewish inhabitants are more than 2552 children who could visit schools, unless perhaps, schools mean proper schools for general instruction; to such, strictly orthodox parents, finding that education is injurious to orthodoxy, do probably, as in other countries, not send their children. Strange as this may appear, there are a number of our readers who know what struggle Governments have had in some European countries to get the Jews to send their children to proper schools.

Four years and a half experience shows us that, even in this country, we cannot get the children of those parents who come from countries where great prejudices exist, to stay at our schools for religious instruction, nor do their parents feel an interest in the matter. They identify Religion with Hebrew Reading or Translating; the proper subjects of religious instruction are too abstract, and hence not palpable enough for the uneducated parent.

NEW MUSIC.—"Go Seek Me There," a new Song, composd by Mr. P. R. Nichols, and dedicated to Miss Agatha Mandeville, has just been published by Kohler, 178 Washington street.

THE ANTIQUITY OF LADIES' HOOPS.—Our lady readers will find, by turning to the third chapter of the book of Isaiah, and reading the 18th verse, that not only were hoops worn in those days by the daughters of Zion, but they were also an abominan in the eyes of the Lord. To save them the trouble, however, of hunting it up, here is the verse; "In that day the Lord will take away the bravery of their tinkling ornaments about their feet, and their cauls, and their *round tires* like the *moon*.*

*Heb *Sahronim* which the Greek renders by *Myniskoi* (from *Myny* the "moon"); a little moon, half moon, crescent. Is not the text more likely to mean little ornaments of the moon which idolaters wore as images of the (deity) Luna; against which the prophet inveighs; though we have no objection to admit the editor's calling the article in question an abomination. The word again occurs in Judges, 8, 21; which reads, "and he (Gideon) took away the *Sahronim* on the camel's neck. Camels surely did not wear hoops round their neck. But we know that camels and horses heads, necks, bodies and legs are still highly ornamented in the east. The *Sahhronim* were probably shining (Sanscript, *sur*, to shine, to be polished) ornaments representing the moon. —ED. GLEANER.

"*Sahronim*, the shape of an ornament like the crescent moon is a great favorite in all parts of the East. The crescent is worn by Parvati and Siva, from whom proceed the LINGHAM, and the principal impurities of the system. No dancing girl is full dress without her round tires like the moon.—ROBERTS.

MISSIONARY PROPERTY.—Eleven missionarys and twelve of their wives and children are known to have been killed in India since the commencement of the mutiny. The missionary property destroyed is estimated at $350,000, of which the American mission loses $130,000, and the English mission $220,000.

STRANGE CONDUCTOR.—The Telegraph wires were rendered useless near Elmira, N. Y., by spiders's webs woven from one wire to another, and filled with dew or rain, thus forming a circuit for the electricity to traverse without getting ahead.

CURE OF MALFORMATION.

The following affidavit is forwarded by the Buffalo editor of the Age, in reference to a remarkable case which has attracted considerable attention in Western New York. The reason it has not been made public is that, until now, the lady's consent could not be obtained. Farther particulars are in our possession, but we deem the subjoined to contain all that can be essential as public testimony:

LOCKPORT, Aug. 1st., 1858.

Much having been said in various circles, public and private, in relatlon to the truly wonderful cure performed for me through Dr. G. C. Eaton, three years ago, and some misrepresntations having been made, giving credit for the cure where it was not due, I feel that justice demands of me a true statement of facts.

Mine was a case of natural deformity, or malformation, a particular description of which could not reasonably be expected of me; and if it were consistent with female delicacy for me to describe it minutely, it would, in all probability, produce, in the public mind, more incredulity than conviction of the wondrful effec- of * spirit-power upon the human system. Suffice it to say that I was born malformed, which was the occasion of great grief to my mother. So heavily did it weigh upon her mind, that, when on her deathbed, her only source of affliction was that she could not take me with her to the grave—she seeming to think it would be far better for me to die at that time, than to live an orphan with a deformed organization. No one can conceive of the utter hopelessness of my case, but those who are so unfortunate as to be left orphans, with deformed persons, at such an early age.

I grew up to womanhood in this condition, and in the year 1855, was prostrated on a sick bed, with symptoms seriously threatening my life. I had frequent convulsions, coughed much, and raised large quantities of blood. My condition became so alarming that those who had the care of me had little or no hope of my recovery. At this stage of my sickness, Mr. W. C. Hussey, with whom I was living, brought Dr. Eaton to see me, who treated me magnetically, by manipulation, eleven days; at the end of which time I was fully restored to health, and that without a particle of medicine; and, most wonderfil to relate, I found that my malformation, which had existed from birth, had disappeared during the treatment, and I was in a perfectly natural and healthy condition.

MRS. D. J. BEST.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.

A. CLARK, *Justice of the Peace.*

*From the sequel it would appear that this means odic or mesmeric power.

BLESSINGS OF RELIGION.—Lady Huntington had sold all her jewels to build a chapel at Brighton. Some years later she was in perplexity how to raise money for a chapel she wished to build at Birmingham. She was accustomed to keep in her house the sum of £300 to defray the expenses of her funeral; and it was her wish to be buried in white satin. This money was considered so sacred that on no account was it to be touched. On this occasion, she said to Lady Erskine, her friend and companion:

"I want £300; I have no money in the house but that put by for my funeral; for the first time in my life I feel inclined to let that go."

"Lady Anne said. "You can trust God with your soul—why not with your funeral?"

The Countess took the money; and the very day she did so, a gentlemen, who could know nothing of the circumstances sent her a check for precisely £300.—*Memorials of the Countess of Huntingdon.*

WHEN TO WEAR INDIA RUBBERS.—We notice that many persons wear India Rubbers in cold, dry weather, to keep their feet warm. This is an injurious and evil practice. India rubber shoes are very comfortable and convenient for covering the feet during the wet and sloppy weather, but they should never be worn on any other occasion, their sole use should be to keep out the water. They should, however, therefore, be put off whenever the wearer enters the house, and be worn as little as possible, because they are air tight, and restrain the perspiration of ihe feet. The air cannot be excluded from them, or any portion of the body for any length of time, without sensibly affecting the health. It is our opinion that no habit tends more to good health than clean feet, and clean dry stockings, so as to allow the free perspiration of the nether extremities. — *Scientific American.*

MR. HUME.—The papers have it that Mr. Hume, the medium, lately gave an exhibition of his powers before the Czar at St. Petersburg, and the Czarina was so delighted that she gave him a $600 diamond ring. He was offered $600 a night at St. Petersburg to display his powers, but refused, having promised the relatives of his Russian wife that he would abandon spiritualism.—*Spir. Age.*

RELIGION AND POLITICS.—Gov. Wise of Virginia, in one of his three messages at the opening of the legislature excuses himself for omitting the customary acknowledgment of the divine goodness, because the state ought not to interfere in religious matters.—*Christian Advocate.*

YELLOW FEVER.—The total mortality at New Orleans since the first case, in the middel of June to Oct. 5th, has reached 6000.

PAYMENTS.

Michigan Bluffs, Mr. J Hyman.
Michigan City' J Levin.
Vallecito, Mr. M Levy.
Shasta, Mr. H Levy.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. the 10th, the wife of Marcus Kohn, of a daughter.

In this city, Nov. the 14th, the wife of Julius Levy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Georgetown, by the Editor of the Gleaner, on Tuesday, Oct. the 5th, John Marshal of Forest Hill to Rosa Jacobs of Georgetown.

Special Notice.

Service in Synagogue Emanu-El,
THANKSGIVING DAY.

Service will be held on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the above named Synagogue on Broadway, with attendance of the choir.

Rev. Mr. D. Levy will deliver a discourse.

B. HAGAN,
Recording Secretary.

Religious Instruction.

Parents an Guardians are informed that our school for religious instruction of our children of both sezes, is kept at
133 Clay street, above
Merchant's Exchange.
DAYS AND HOURS OF SESSION.
The school is open to all classes.
Saturday, from 10 to 12 A. M.
Sunday, from 9 1-2 to 12 A. M.
TO THE SENIOR CLASSES.
Wednesday and Friday from 4 to 5½ P. M.
TO THE JUNIOR CLASSES.
es day and Thursday from 4 to 5 1-2 P.

Chebrath Bikur Cholim Ukodsha.

This society will hold its regular meetings at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely.

L. KING, President.
f5-tf SIMON CRANER, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

Mr S. Levy, having been one of the first whose calling introduced him into the families of our faith on joyful occasions, has shared the joys with many a happy parent in the early days of our settlement here, when the small circle of our pioneers was still amalgamated without regard to country or birth. He has gained the confidence of coreligionists for the first seven years of our settlement when he was supplanted by new comers with whom, as a plain spoken man, without guile and flattery, he apparently could not compete; and having a large family to support, he had to try to find that support for them without which apparently his calling no more afforded him within this city. Following the general tide of emigration North and its reflux, he now again has returned to his family in this city.

He respectfully solicits from his former patrons in this city and country, that support and patronage which his circums ances require, and which the acknowledged general satisfaction he gave, justify him in the hope of being able again to secure.

☞ His friends in the country will please notice.

DENTIST. CUPPER.

DR. LEVASON,
(PUPIL OF THE LATE DR. JOSEPH FOX.)
Lecturer on the TEETH and GUMS, at GUY'S HOSPITAL, LONDON,
South-east corner of Battery and Sacramento Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
ATTENDS ALL CASES RELATIVE TO THE
TEETH AND GUMS.

The Dr. inserts his improved QUARTZ TEETH, from one to a complete set, at prices to suit the times.
Personal attendance at Residence, if required.
novôtf

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.
ETC. ETC. ETC.

ORDER FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, JELLIES, CREAM etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls and Parties, received by

SAULMAN,
—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—
No. 128 *Montgomery Street,*

Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels, with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is silent warranty of the superiority of his productions. n5tf

NOTICE.

Ophir Lodge No. 21. I. O. B. B., will hold their weekly meetings every Wednesday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the Temperance Hall in Washington, between Sansome and Montgomery streets.

Members and sojourning brethren of good standing are respectfully invited.

M. B. ASHIM, Pres.
LEWIS KAPLAN, Sec.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.
Dr. De COURCILLON,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
2d BRENHAM PLACE,
Head of the Plaza, 3d door from Monumental Engine House
SAN FRANCISCO.
tf a6

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C
OLIVER & BUCKLEY
Have now landing and in Store, and for sale at LOWEST RATES,
3000 kegs White Lead,
20,000 gals. Linseed Oil (boiled and raw),
10,000 " Spirits Turpentine,
2000 " Varnish (English and American),
700 doz. Paint and Whitewash Brushes (ass'd sizes),
5000 boxes Window Glass (ass'd sizes),
6700 lbs. Glue (ass'd qualities),
Together with a Large Stock of all Articles in our Line, which we are receiving regularly from the Best Manufacturers.

We have also at all times on hand
Camphene,
Sperm Oil,
Polar Oil,
Tanners' Oil,
Lard Oil,
and Solar Oil,
In Lots to Suit, at
86 and 88 Washington St. and
87 and 89 OREGON street.
oct15-3m2dp.

NOTICE. ספר תורה
GENTLEMEN POSSESSING A ספר תורה AND WISHING TO SELL SUCH WILL PLEASE LEAVE PARTICULARS WITH MR ISIDORE ALEXANDER, 254 Dupont street, orat

The Family.

From the Meuntain Messenger.

Little Ella; or Life's Great Mystery.

BY LUNA.

"Mother what makes your cheeks look so white?" said a little fair haired girl of some five summers, as she held up a bunch of flowers in her hand for her mother to smell, "they used to be red like this rosy."

She looked at her mother thoughtfully for a moment, but she did not reply to her question. She added, putting her face close to her mother's, will they put you in the ground, too, as they did papa, when he looked so white, and went to sleep so we could not wake him."

The mother folded her child, which she felt would soon be doubly an orphan, to her heart, and prayed to him who hath said, he would be the "Father of the fatherless;" and, who carries the lambs of his flock in his bosom—

"Yes, my child," she at length said, "I feel that I shall soon "sleep that sleep which knows no waking." I must leave you for a while; but you must be a good girl, and we shall meet again, to part no more."

But as she gazed upon that innocent face upturned to hers, she saw that the pure spirit within had not been an inhabitant of earth long enough to learn the great mystery of sin and death, and she almost wished that it was God's will, that her sinless child might be permitted to accompany her to that upper and brighter world. * * *

A few days after this, little Ella stood by her mother's grave and as they lowered the coffin in it, and began to throw in the gravel upon the coffin she burst into tears, and said in plaintive accents which moved the stoutest hearts"—

"O, put me in there with my mother—there is room enough! Please let me sleep there with my mother!"

Her aunt, an elderly lady, took her by the hand and tried to explain to her that sad lesson which all must learn that it was more than sleep; it was death. But what could one know of death, who had not yet learned what life was? How could she understand the great mystery which the wisest cannot fully comprehend? O, how it must chill the young heart, thus to meet death upon the threshhold of life! Happy are they who are spared the awful lesson when young, which makes them orphans, casting a dark shadow upon the bright morning of their existence.

Ella seemed to understand what her aunt said to her, for we seem instinctively to know we were born to die, and she asked—"Must we all die?"

"Yes," said her aunt, kindly to her, "but we shall all live again."

"Will my mother live again, and shall I see her?"

"Yes," replied her aunt, "you will see her in a better world, I trust," as she led her slowly away from the grave, "but not till you have died like her and been buried in the ground."

"May I not ask God to let me die, now, said Ella, that I may see my mother? "She always sold me to ask God for everything."

"My dear child," said her aunt, when she saw how hard a lesson it was for one so young to understand, "the Lord does all things well, and he will take care of you, and one day you will see your mother again, and may you be prepared to meet her."

As her aunt prononced these last words little Ella's face brightened up, and she ceased to ask any more questions. But when at night she retired to her little bed, she said to herself, "I will be prepared to meet my mother every morning, and then I shall surely see her the time aunt told me about.

The next morning she was missing, and search being made, she was found standing by her mother's grave as she told her aunt, to be prepared to meet her mother when she should rise. A few weeks after, a little grave was made there by the side of the one which had been so recently covered over the lifeless remains of the mother of little Ella, who herself went to rest in the arms of sleep near her beloved mother.

Honesty.

A certain poor widow, one winter's day, had just consumed her little stock of wood, without knowing where she could obtain any more. She put her children to bed soon after, and sat shivering over a few dying embers, in full view of a large wood pile, belonging to her rich, hard-hearted neighbor. The thought darted into her mind, 'Had I but one handfull of that wood to keep me from freezing, how glad I should be; he has enough and never would miss it.'

After many struggles, she concluded to go, after her neighbor had gone to bed, and get one handfull, that she might be able to get herself some breakfast. She went and picked up the wood, but the thought of stealing so overwhelmeb her, that forgetting where she was, she spoke aloud:

'Have I come to this? Must I steal? O, I cannot. But if I don't I must freeze; but O, away.'

Again the horrors of winter drove her back, and again she picked up the wood, and again she threw it down, saying,

'I can't steal, and if I perish, I will perish.'

She went home and went to bed. The rich man stood at his door and heard all the poor woman said, and it softned his heart. Early next morning he send her eight loads of wood and other articles, telling her she was willcome; adding 'you fairly drove an evil genius out of me last night.'—*Christian Register.*

The Art of not Quarreling, or the sensible Husband.

Sensible Husband: "How is it we never quarrel, Mrs. Xantippe? Well I tell you. You see for a quarrel, and especially a good quarrel, it is necessary to have two parties. One person can't make a quarrel. Now, if I am in a quarrelsome humor, and break out, my wife remains cool and collected, and doesn't say a word. If my wife is peevish, and displays more temper than is becoming to one of her beautiful sex, I, her husband, remain as unmoved as the Monument, or else cheat myself into the belief that I am listening for the moment to one of Grisi's heavenly songs. Thus, whilst one party is volcanically fuming, the other is as calm as a cold potatoe. In all our quarrels there is, in this way, always a controlling power. Seriously, we never quarrel, because there is a philosophic compact between us never to quarrel together. *We only quarrel one at a time;* and it is astonishing if you leave a quarrel alone, how very soon it dies out! That's our secret, Madam, and I should advise you and all Xantippes to follow it."—*Punch.*

A CHILD PREACHER.—The anniversary of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Walsaff, England, was held at a recent Sabbath, and it was observed in a somewhat novel fashion. In the morning Mrs. Colley of Madley occupied the pulpit; In the afternoon Rev. Mr. Thomas Parr preached; and in the evening a brief sermon was delivered by Theopilus Parr, a youth of *ten* years.

KEEPING THE SABBATH.—A little boy was playing rather boisterously one Sunday in front of the house, when his mother called out—

"Willie, dear, don't you know it is Sunday? If you want to play, go into the back yard."

"Well, mother, isn't it Sunday there?"

Special Notices

IRREGULARTIY OF THE MAILS—A number of subscribers complain that the "Gleaner" frequently does not reach them. This is owing to the carelessness of the Post Office management somewhere, which we cannnt control,

To allow a paper to come 12 or 18 months, and, when asked for the subscription, to plead non-payment on the ground of this irregularity, is unfair and ungentlemanly. The subscriber can expect no more than our availing ourselves of the best means of conveyance at our command. And miscarriage of this kind may be expected; and if any party has to be the loser, it is much fairer and easier for a subscriber to lose a few of his papers, than for the editor a portion of his dues. All therefore we can do, is to supply the missing copies, when notified of the miscarriage.

Nor is the view correct to give up a paper on account of its occasional non-arrival.

In the first place, *we* receive papers of which one number often (by judges) would be deemed more valuable than a years subscription. Besides, our most intelligent men acknowledge the "Gleanor" as the organ of the Israelites on the Pacific Coast, and make efforts to see it supported. As our friends in the country have no national establishments at all yet to support, the small annual contributions towards the "Gleanor," often by a firm of two partners, ought regularly *to be sent in*, regardless whether some copies are lost or not. We have among other denominations, as also among us in this city, gentlemen who contribute, instead of five, fifty dollars a year towards their organ—and we think these men would not think themselves justified to withdraw their contributions, if by accident, now and then, a copy does not reach them.

DR. F. J. HUGHES,

MESMERIC PHYSICIAN,

WOULD respectfully inform the public of San Francisco that he is prepared to apply the odic Force discovered by the celebrated Von Reichenbach, to the cure of all Nervous Diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Local Inflamations of all kinds, Sore Eyes, Felons, Sore Throat, Swellings and Tumors; also, Headaches of all descriptions, Influenzas, Deafness, Stiffness of Joints Earaches, &c. This mode of treatment is simple but effective, generally affording instant relief Refers to a number of cures lately effected by him. Office, No. 114, Pine street, 3 doors west of Montgomery. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M. nov5tf

THE WELL KNOWN

FIRST PREMIUM GALLERY

..OF..

R. H. VANCE

Has, in consequence of the fire, been removed on the Opposition Ambrotype Gallery S. E. corner of Montgomery and Clay streets—but one block from his former place.

☞ Mr. Vance is prepared to accommodate his friends as usual.

Only $1 per Bath!

AND LESS,

IF A NUMBER OF TICKETS ARE PURCHASED!

DR. BOURNE'S

ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS!

AND

VAPOR BATHS!

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF

SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS,

(opposite the St Nicholas Hotel)

As these Baths equalize the circulation and purify the blood, increase and equalize the nervous forces, improve appetite, deterge all effete matter, and impart universal warmth and strength to the system, they are invaluable aids in the cure of ALL diseases; but especially Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever and Ague, &c; and for Colds, Coughs, and all Affections of the Chest, are absolutely of unequalled efficacy.

☞ But it is not proper to take a Bath until three hours or more, after a meal.

They also remove from the human system Mercury in all its forms, as well as all other Mineral and Drug Poisons.

☞ A department for ladies, which is attended by a competent lady.

The effect of POISON OAK thoroughly eradicated, frequently by a Single Bath.

DYSPEPSIA is permanently CURED (not patched up) in from six to ten weeks. Failure to cure is almost impossible.

House patients received—Ladies or Gentlemen.

☞ The Electro-chemical Baths are NOT administered to persons suffering with infectious or loathsome diseases.

Open daily, from EIGHT o'clock morning, to NINE o'clock, evening. Other hours and Sundays POSITIVELY excepted unless by special appointment, and at an extra charge.

CONSULTATION FREE! n12tf

Northern Assurance Company,

1, Moorgate st., London.

For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad

Established in 1836.—Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,259,760 or $6,000,000.

ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £180,000.

Chairman.—The Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M. P., Director of the National Provincial Bank of England.

George G. Anderson, Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Anderson, 33 Mark Lane.

Thomas Newman Farquhar, Esq., of Messrs. Johnston, Farquhar, and Leech, 65 Moorgate st.

Duncan James Kay, Esq., of Messrs. Kay, Finlay & Co., 37 Threadneedle street.

Sir Charles R. M'Grigor, Bart., 17 Charles street, St. James's Square.

William Miller, Esq., of Messrs. William Miller & Co., St. Petersburg; 135 Piccadilly.

William Westgrath, Esq., of Messrs. Westgarth, Ross & Co., Melbourne; 20 Threadneedle street.

Medical Officer.—Dr. Jeafferson.

Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Joanston, Farquhar and Leech.

Secretary.—A. P. Fletcher.

Vice-Secretary.—Edward Fuchs.

The Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of this Company was held on the 11th instant, when the following results of the business for the year ending 31st January last, was submitted to the Proprietors and Policy-holders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums for the year, £101,230 18 6—or about $560,000, which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provision for all outstanding claims, left to the profit and loss a nett balance of $10,337,11, 6. About $54,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums of 422 new Policies issued during the year	£9,228 8 0	50,000
Renewal Premiums and Interest	66 691 19 6	330,000
Total Revenue for the year	£75.920 7 9	380,000
Claims during the year	23.448 12 2	115,000
Number of Policies current, for capital amounting to	£1,977,722 11 1	10,000,000

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Amount of Accumulated Funds	£386,062 3 5	1,900,000
Revenue from all Sources	184.164 6 10	920,000

The Dividend declared was at the former rate of 7½ per cent. free of Income Tax.

Progress of the Company During the Past Five Years.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.	£	s.	d.	LIFE DEPARTMENT.	£	s.	d.
Revenue from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854	29,824	4	7		42,368	12	4
" 1854, to 31st Jan., 1855 (9 months)	37,303	0	0		33,374	2	11
" 1st Feb., 1855, " 1856	77,850	19	9		62,184	7	11
" 1856, " 1857	91,306	3	6		67,062	18	3
" 1857, " 1858	101,230	13	6		76,920	7	9

SMITH, BRO. & CO., AGENTS,

Corner of California and Battery streets.

aug3tf

TO T HETRADE.

A. KOHLER

SAN FRANCISCO

TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

TOYS BY THE BOX,
TOYS BY THE BOX,
TOYS BY THE BOX,
TOYS BY THE BOX,
TOYS BY THE BOX,
TOYS BY THE BOX,

In smaller and larger quantities to suit,
At the well known Importer.
oct29